

# Knoxville Chronicle.

VOL. I.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1871.

NO. 230.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### THE WAR.

#### FOREIGN NEWS BY THE CABLE.

##### Surrender of Paris Officially Stated.

##### Terms Granted Not Yet Announced.

##### Congressional and Home News.

### MISCELLANY.

#### SURRENDER OF PARIS.

**Terms of Peace Not Agreed Upon.**  
NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—There is official confirmation of the surrender of Paris. A special to the *World* from Brussels, of the 26th, states Bismarck says, in reply to Favre's assertion that it would be impossible to bind the Bismarck Government: "If the Republic rejects the terms, and the Empire accepts them, you must choose between acceptance or the restoration of the Empire."

Favre has departed for London.  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The French Legation here represent the probable situation to be that after the resignation of Trochu those controlling Paris proposed to surrender, which Bismarck declines to receive until the preliminaries of peace are signed, which will bind all France.

#### ENGLISH NEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 25, evening.—A dispatch from Bern says that since the 23d, the French pickets along the border have been preventing ingress from France into Switzerland, and imprisoning all strangers.  
The Germans have stormed Gray Rouel and repulsed the French attack upon Villars.

The ship *Emerson*, from Savannah December 3d, for Bremen, with cotton, is burning at Bremerhaven. At last accounts the fire was increasing.  
LONDON, Jan. 26, 3 P. M.—Upon inquiry at the office of the German Legation, at noon to-day, it was ascertained that no information of the capitulation of Paris had been received there.

At the British Foreign Office, up to a late hour last night, the reports that Favre had made propositions for capitulation lacked confirmation.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—It is stated, upon unofficial but trustworthy authority, that the Germans will insist upon the unconditional surrender of Paris, with its forts and defenses.

The report published in the *Times* of a collusion between Bismarck, Napoleon and Eugenie is unfounded.  
It is stated that Garibaldi has surrendered near Dijon.

The *Daily News* says Favre returned to Paris on Wednesday, from Versailles.

The bombardment of Paris continues.  
It is said King William has written to the Queen that the capitulation has commenced, and his speedy return to Berlin may be expected.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Noon.—The Prussians have destroyed the bridge over the Cher, near Tours.

The Prussians have abandoned the siege of Gambria and other fortresses in the department of the North.

#### GERMAN NEWS.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—The reported presence of Favre at Brussels, though not officially confirmed, caused intense excitement. The people repaired to the place in large numbers, hoping to receive a confirmation from the Queen's lips, but no telegram had reached Her Majesty.

All public offices are closed up, and business generally is suspended.  
The fact is officially known here that only five days' full rations remain in Paris.

### WASHINGTON.

#### ACQUITTAL OF HON. R. R. BUTLER.

##### Amendments to the Bankrupt Bill—Nominations, &c.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Congressman Butler has been acquitted of the charge of perjury.

The Conference Committee on the Territorial bill for the District of Columbia, meets on Saturday.

The President made the following nominations to-day: George W. Blackburn, Collector, Sixth Tennessee District; J. D. Giddens, Assistant Treasurer, Charleston, S. C.; R. W. King, Collector of Customs, Portland, N. C.

The Georgia Senatorial question will come up on Monday, as also will the steamship bill.

The Judiciary Committee have agreed to report favorably on the amendments to the Bankrupt bill, excluding widows' dowers from its operations, and transferring the appointment of registrars from the Chief Justice to the Circuit Courts.

### HOME NEWS.

#### Cincinnati and Southern Railroad.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 27.—The Kentucky Legislature, yesterday, reconsidered its action of day before on the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad bill, and passed it by a vote of 46 to 45.

RICHMOND, Jan. 27.—In the United States District Court to-day, Katie Cummings, colored, who was sent South as a teacher by a benevolent society in New York, obtained a verdict for \$1,100 damages from the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company for having been ejected from the train at Alexandria, because she, having a first-class ticket, refused to go in the colored people's car.

The Joint Committee of the Legislature agreed to-day that of the agricultural and secret fund, one-third should go to the colored people's college, and the remainder to be divided between the two State colleges.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—A gas meter at the Brooklyn gas works exploded to-day. A number of workmen engaged in clearing away the snow were killed.

"I am reminded of the good woman," Spurgeon said, "who illustrated the rest of the soul in God, in a time of fearful earthquake, by saying to her affrighted friend, 'How glad I am that God can shake the world. I always believed that he could, and now I see him do it.'"

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Trumbull gave notice that the Georgia Senatorial question would come up in a day or two.

A bill was introduced to improve the mouth of St. John's River, Florida.

Fourteen thousand citizens of Western Pennsylvania protest against the obstruction of navigation by the building of a bridge at Cincinnati.

The committee appointed to investigate the charges against Sprague, for illicit trading with Texas during the war, was authorized to send for persons and papers. General Sherman was appointed Regent of Smithsonian Institution.

The Civil Service bill was discussed until the Senate adjourned.

No important Southern confirmations were made.

### HOUSE.

The House tabled the Senate bill to incorporate the Southern Express Company. The bill authorizing the sale of the Chattanooga Rolling Mill to the Southwestern Iron Company, passed.

The Indian Appropriation bill also passed.

The following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That the Senate bill to repeal so much of the act approved July 14th, 1870, entitled, "An act to reduce internal taxes and for other purposes," as continues the income tax after the 31st day of December, 1869, be returned to that body with the respectful suggestion on the part of the House that section 7, article I., of the Constitution vests in the House of Representatives the sole power to originate such measures.

#### Good News from Pennsylvania.

HYDE PARK, Luzerne Co., Pa., Jan. 27, 1871.

Editors of the *Knoxville Chronicle*:

Doubtless it will give you and your fellow-citizens no little pleasure to find that your good neighbor, David Richards, has been in this place and vicinity during the last six or seven days, lecturing on and agitating the question of emigration—scene, Tennessee.

We are happy to tell you that Mr. Richards' labors among us have been very effective and instructive, and no doubt, will prove very fruitful in the future. Many were on the eve of leaving this part of the country, feeling that monopoly is trying to get the upper hand on labor, and tyrannize with its fangs and teeth, bent on clutching and devouring everything in its way. Everything—lands, railroads and canals—in the hands of a few capitalists, they sway and sweep all the wealth of this part of the State into their own coffers, domineering over labor as the wolf over his prey.

We are proud to see such honest, upright, straight-forward, and unflinching and soul-stirring, and above all, such trustworthy gentlemen, coming the rounds, especially on such errands as above-mentioned.

I will hereby avail myself of the opportunity of assuring all that are interested in coal and iron works around Knoxville and other places in Tennessee, that a more fit and proper person for presenting the different advantages and interests of your county and State, could not be found—I mean to visit a Welsh community. Very near everywhere throughout this State among the Welsh, Mr. Richards is so well known, and the better he is known the more he is respected, and as such, has a very great influence upon his fellow-workmen. I believe I am safe when I say he has already secured the sale of \$25,000 worth of shares, either in company with the already Knoxville coal and iron works, or to establish a new firm in some part of that country.

There will be a deputation of two gentlemen of great reputation from Hyde Park, and on behalf of subscribers from Providence, Oliphant and other places, to accompany Mr. Richards on his return, which will doubtless give a thorough search and investigation of that region they return. Providing their report will be satisfactory and promising, we do not hesitate the prediction of a very lively and stirring step to be taken by some of the stirring and enterprising amongst the Welsh.

We would be obliged to see the above inserted in your columns, as we wish God speed to the matter.

Very respectfully, R. J. JAMES.

How MR. WASHINGTON RECEIVES DISPATCHES IN PARIS.—A Paris correspondent writes that Mr. Washburn, the American Minister there, receives dispatches every Tuesday from the United States. At 10 A. M. exactly trumpets sound the parley on the left or western side of the Sevres bridge, and the white flag is raised. A German officer in full dress comes forward to the broken arch of the bridge, gives the military salute, and says to the French officers who go to meet him, they standing on the right or eastern side of the broken arch.

"Gentlemen, I have the honor to present to you my salute." The latter reply: "Sir, we have the honor to salute you."

"Gentlemen, I have the honor to inform you my mission is to place in your hands Mr. Washburn's dispatches."

"Sir, we are going to have the honor to send for them."

Each gives the other the military salute, goes to his end of the bridge, and walks down the steps leading to the river bank. The French send off a boat, cross the river, and receive the dispatches from the hands of the German officer. The military salute is again exchanged. Each returns to his respective trenches, and the fire is re-opened the instant the white flag is lowered.

THE PENNSYLVANIA BILL.—The following is the full text of the bill relative to pensions which passed the United States Senate on Monday:

"That the invalid pensions of all officers, soldiers, marines and sailors of the land and naval forces, and of the widows, children and dependent relatives of any of the same, granted or hereafter to be granted, under the provisions of general law, and also the same pensions granted by special law not in excess of the rate provided by general law for similar cases, be, and the same are hereby, increased by the sum of twenty per centum thereof, to commence on March 1, 1871; provided that said increase shall cease and terminate at the expiration of five years from said last mentioned date."

Bill-Head printed in the latest style at the Chronicle Job office.

### East Tennessee Female Institute.

The recent examinations and exhibitions in rehearsing, composition, music, &c., &c., at the Female Institute, under the charge of Prof. Butler and his five associates, demonstrated, if there had been the slightest doubt before, that we had a first-class female school in our midst. The teachers are all learned, earnest, faithful, enthusiastic and conscientious in the discharge of their almost sacred trust. There is no sham work there. The daily examinations, of which the writer has witnessed several, are thorough and searching. I have no hesitation in expressing the confident opinion that there is no school superior to it in the South. This is saying much, but not too much, as I believe.

One beautiful feature is, that all classes, the rich and the poor, are treated just alike. No extravagance in dress prevails, or is desired. Neatness is encouraged. Side by side, at the same desk, are seated the richest and the poorest young ladies. It is the aim of the teachers to make all feel at ease and to cultivate and develop the intellectual and moral qualities of head and heart and to refine and purify the taste.

Now, it does seem to me that this splendid school should have a most liberal patronage. Persons from a distance can do no better, anywhere, than to send here; not so well, in my opinion. Our people should make a united effort in its behalf. Every scholar from a distance would spend here, yearly, from two to three hundred dollars. It is the expenditure of these small sums that swells the great aggregate which builds and supports cities. Cannot our people appreciate this fact? If we can do nothing for the advancement of education, let us at least see to the advancement of our town, by attracting hither two hundred female students.

### The Deceiver Abroad.

On Wednesday night a young girl named Sarah Henson, in the employ of a gentleman in this city, left her home without any cause being assigned, and though inquiry was repeatedly made, her whereabouts were not discovered until yesterday afternoon, when she was discovered to have gone to a house of ill-fame on Water street. The girl's mother was in deep distress, and visited the house for the purpose of reclaiming her erring child, but found her not. She had gone off in a carriage, whether or not she knew, the agonized parent waited at the stable until the carriage returned, when she learned from the driver that her daughter had been taken to a house near Concord, and also the name of the party who hired the carriage.

Deputy Sheriff John Gibbs was called on, and a warrant granted by W. F. Yardley, Esq., for the arrest of the gay lothario, who is charged with decoying an unsuspecting girl to the paths of vice. The party was found, who gave bond for his appearance to-day at 2 o'clock, P. M., at Esquire Ochs' office.

### Terrible Accident.

On Thursday, a dreadful accident occurred at Midway, resulting in the death of a brakeman on a freight train, named John Clark. The train was just starting when he slipped and fell between two cars, the wheels passing over and crushing both legs and one hand in a horrible manner, beside inflicting severe bruises. He lingered in great agony until six o'clock that evening, when he expired. The deceased was a worthy young man, and a son or step-son of the watchman of the bridge at Strawberry Plains.

### San Domingo.

Rear Admiral Lee writes from off Santa Domingo City, January 8th, to the Secretary of the Navy, as follows:

"Accompanied by the latter and my full staff, I called on President Baez, and was very kindly received by him and his cabinet. I assured him of the continued desire and effort of President Grant to secure the annexation of San Domingo to the United States, and of my belief that this object would be ultimately secured. I have had two other interviews with President Baez, both in the presence of his cabinet. In the first of these I was accompanied by a portion of my staff, and in the last by Capt. Caldwell and the chief of staff. I have not ascertained, satisfactorily, what is the situation here, but I will briefly state my belief on the subject. President Baez, as a statesman and patriot, sincerely desires the annexation of San Domingo to America. Delay in accomplishing this is accompanied by financial trouble, anxiety and a risk of insurrection.

"The United States have the capital and skilled labor of every kind which this island wants. Under our Government, San Domingo can supply the United States with cheap coffee and sugar, and increase our coast trade, and of my belief that this object would be ultimately secured. I have had two other interviews with President Baez, both in the presence of his cabinet. In the first of these I was accompanied by a portion of my staff, and in the last by Capt. Caldwell and the chief of staff. I have not ascertained, satisfactorily, what is the situation here, but I will briefly state my belief on the subject. President Baez, as a statesman and patriot, sincerely desires the annexation of San Domingo to America. Delay in accomplishing this is accompanied by financial trouble, anxiety and a risk of insurrection.

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### The Budget Case.

Editors of the *Knoxville Chronicle*:

Will you allow me the use of your valuable paper for the purpose of refuting the wilful and malicious misrepresentation, by the local editor of the *Press and Herald*, of the facts in the case of the State vs. B. F. Budgett, as appeared before me on trial last Thursday.

I have always been taught that the halls of justice, whether presided over by a Dutch equine or an aristocratic Judge of the Supreme Court, were entitled to respect and due consideration, and never, until this instance occurred, have I known them to be defiled or contaminated by the mean, sordid and low prejudices of politicians.

As a magistrate, I have no apology to make for my judgment. This is a matter between myself and my conscience, and my oath binds me to administer justice without fear, favor or partiality. If, in any of my judgments, I have erred, I have done so in good faith and probably out of ignorance, as, unfortunately, I have not been blessed with such a thorough knowledge of criminal jurisprudence as the learned local of the *Press and Herald*; but as a private citizen, I feel it a duty I owe to the public, and especially to my friends who have, by their votes, placed me in my present position, and entrusted me with their confidence, to give my reasons for the judgment in the said case, and leave it to an intelligent, unprejudiced public whether, under existing circumstances and according to the evidence before me, I have done my duty in accordance with law or not.

How are the facts of the case? William F. Yardley, (a respectable citizen of this city, although a colored man,) appeared before me, and made oath in due form of law, that he had just reason to believe that one B. F. Budgett had threatened to commit a violence on him, and that he had reason to fear, and did fear, that said Budgett would kill or do him some great bodily harm. Upon this affidavit I issued a warrant, causing Budgett to be arrested and brought before me for trial.

All the witnesses examined testified that Budgett acted in a very unbecoming manner; that he was greatly excited; made use of improper language, accompanied by oaths or imprecations. Three of the witnesses testified, in plain language, that he took hold of his pistol and swore he would blow his brains out, looking at the time steadily at Yardley.

Esquire White testified that the defendant was very much excited, that he acted very unbecomingly, that he, the Recorder, told him repeatedly that he must not act in that way, that he would have order, &c. Mr. Waddle, the Chief of Police, witness for the defense, testified that the defendant used very bad language, that he heard him swear, then looked up and saw his pistol in front, and his hand down. One witness showed exactly the position in which the defendant stood at the time, and the manner in which he took hold of the pistol so plain as to bear the impression on my mind, as it would on any unprejudiced person, that had it not been for the presence of the court and the members of the police, and considering the excitement the defendant was laboring under at that time, a breach of the peace might have been committed. I admit, one witness testified on his oath, that the defendant was not excited at all, did not curse or use bad language, thus controverting Esquire White's testimony. This witness who had, owing to his close proximity to the defendant at that time, a better chance to see and hear everything which was going on, was the local editor of the *Press and Herald*.

I wish here to mention that all the time during the progress of the trial, the local of the *Press and Herald* was present, heard all the testimony, except one, and what might have influenced the gentleman to present the case in the manner he did, I leave for others to judge.

Fearing that I am trespassing on you, I must bring this article to a close, but I cannot leave the subject without referring to the law, as the gentleman found it suitable to his purpose to quote the language of the Code, sec. 4,947.

"As a general rule, surety of the peace should be granted in all cases, if he who demands it, makes oath that he is under actual fear of death or bodily harm, or any other injury, either to his person or property, which, if done, would amount to an offense." Burns, I. P., 201, section 4,948, Code of Tennessee. "If, however, there is just reason to fear the commission of offense, the defendant shall be required to give security." &c. "Magistrates are peace officers, and it is their sworn duty to prevent breaches of the peace, and it is a misdemeanor in office for any peace officer who knowingly refuses, or fails to do his duties." Code 4,941.

Now the way I comprehend the law on the subject, is for the magistrate to determine whether, from the facts before him, there may be a reasonable apprehension that the person threatening to take the life of another would carry his threat into execution. But how is a magistrate—who is but a human being, and not gifted with divine foresight—to know whether a man will carry his threat into execution or not? Must he not be guided by a reasonable weight of the testimony before him, and if this testimony proves that the defendant is of a violent temper and excitable, it is my humble opinion that it is the duty of the magistrate to interpose the strong arm of the law.

I am not willing to get into any newspaper controversy, and I feel sorry indeed that I was compelled in justice to myself to give these explanations, and thanking you kindly for your indulgence, I leave the whole matter to the public to judge my actions in the case.

Respectfully, yours, JULIUS OCHS.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### DE LIGUORO & CROZIER.

DEALERS IN

#### STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES.

HAVE OPENED A NEW AND SELECT STOCK of Goods at No. 57 Gay Street, East 5th, below Church Street, to which they respectfully invite the attention of consumers. Their Stock is Complete in Variety.

and Choice in Quality. And Goods will be sold at the VERY LOWEST PRICES. See for call and examine, and judge for yourselves. Jan 27-41

## BOOKS FOR SALE

—AT THE—

### TRIBUNE OFFICE.

HORACE GREELEY'S

### AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

PRICES REDUCED:

RECOLLECTIONS OF A BUSY LIFE: including Reminiscences of American Politics and Politicians. From the opening of the Missouri Controversy to the Downfall of Slavery. To which are added Miscellaneous. Also, a Discussion with Robert Schenck on the Law of Divorce. By HORACE GREELEY. In one elegant octavo volume. Beautifully printed and handsomely bound. Illustrated with Steel Portrait of Mr. Greeley, also with wood engravings of "The Cot where I was Born," "My First School House," "Portrait of Margaret Fuller," "My Evergreen," "My House in the Woods," "My Present Home," "My Barn," &c.

It is believed that these autobiographical reminiscences will be not only entertaining and attractive, but of permanent value to all students of the times we live in; forming, as they do, a record of the inner life and inspiration of one who has actively shared in the many strange intellectual and political phases through which America has gone during the past thirty years.

Mr. Greeley himself gives the best indication of their nature, when he says: "I shall never write anything else into which I shall put so much of myself, my experiences, notions, convictions, and modes of thought as these *Recollections*. I give, with small reserve, my mental history."

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